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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

TRIAL OF CROCKETT FOR ARSON.

Supreme Judicial Court—Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1835.—Present: ...Chief Justice Shaw, and Judges Wild and Morton. Jury—Moses Grant, Foreman; Caleb Andrews, Thomas G. Atkins, Samuel Beals, Warren Fisher, David Floyd, Jr., Benjamin W. Gage, George A. Goddard, Edward Goodrich, Gustavus Horton, Fred. Holmes, Joseph W. Jenks, Counsel—For the Commonwealth, ...J. T. Austin, Attorney General, and S. D. Parker, County Attorney.—For the Prisoner, ...Robert C. Winthrop and Edward Blake, Esqrs.

Simeon L. Crockett and **Stephen Russell** were jointly indicted for designedly, feloniously, maliciously, and wickedly, setting fire to, and burning, the dwelling house of **Joshua Benson**, situated in South Street Place, on Haskins's wharf, at, or about, twelve o'clock, on the night of October 22, 1835. **Mr Benson** was not himself an occupant of the house, but it was inhabited by nineteen or twenty Irish families, consisting of one hundred, or one hundred and twenty persons—men, women, and children. The house was built of wood—very large, and of a quadrangular form, with a court-yard between the two wings in the rear. The fire was first discovered in a cellar, near the corner, on the south side of the building.

Upon the motion of **Russell's** counsel, the Court granted separate trials to the prisoners, and on Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, Crockett's trial commenced, and continued until Thursday evening.

When the Jury were impanelled, **Mr Parker** opened the case for the Commonwealth, by explaining the seven counts in the indictment, which variously alleged the ownership of the building burnt—severally describing it to be the dwelling-house of **Mr Benson**, or of certain of his tenants, or of the mortgagees, or of **Mr Benson** and the mortgagees jointly. After reading the law, defining the crime of arson, and the statute of 1804, prescribing the punishment of death for setting fire to a dwelling-house, in the night time, there being persons lawfully within such dwelling-house, at the time, **Mr Parker** entered into a general statement of the evidence to be introduced to sustain the indictment.—

The first witness called was—

Joshua Benson—owner of the building—the entrance to the cellar was by steps outside, and there was no fastening to it—the fire commenced either in **Ryan's** or **O'Brien's** cellar, under **O'Brien's** room—the two cellars were separated by planks—one or two of the planks were down, so that the fire could go right through without difficulty—the partition was wholly burnt—and the floor and joice above nearly all consumed—I knew Crockett about two months and a half before—he came to me for employ as a carpenter—he worked about six weeks on the building that was burnt—he left me about a month before the fire—he left me without telling me he was going—before he left, I thought of discharging him, but had not said so to him, or had any disagreement with him—he left on a Wednesday—I had paid him up on the Saturday before—he did not come for his pay for the three days, and never has been paid—we were about square—I considered as he had lost some days while he worked for me, that the three days I had not paid him for made it about equal—Crockett knew my apprentice **Hiram Ferguson**—I thought he was more intimate with Ferguson than the others. Ferguson is not with me now—he left since the fire.

Philip O'Brien—I lived 8 weeks and 3 days in the house that was burnt—I paid \$50 in advance—was to pay seven-and-sixpence a week—I lived there till the fire turned me out, and my three children, and my wife—**Patrick** called to me three times before he waked me—he smashed in my window, and the noise waked me—before I got my last child out the floor of the passage was on fire shavings used to fall into the cellar from the top of the building, when they were at work on the building—I had seen Crockett three or four times before, when he worked on the buildings—I had not been in the cellar that day—I had two foot of wood in it.

Daniel Ryan—lived in the house that was burned—he had a room and bed room in the second story—paid \$15 in advance, and at the rate of seven-and-six a week—they cried “Fire in the second cellar”—then I did nothing at all, but jumped out of bed, and snatched up my trunk, and ran out, but could not get back to get out the rest of my things—**Michael Murray** and his wife and children and my wife lived in our apartments—when I came out the two cellars were on fire.

James Donnahan—lived in the house—the north side—heard them holla fire—I got up—looked out—the fire was crossing over towards our windows from the cellar—I saw Crockett at the back door, and he wanted to help me carry my trunk off—I said “No” that we had more help already than we could get along with—I knew Crockett before—after that I saw him helping other folks—there was an engine there when I saw Crockett—and the bell of the engine was ringing.

Patrick County—lived in the house, next to **O'Brien's**—I was in bed and awakened by cries of fire—I looked out, and saw a young man, and I asked him where the fire was—the man asked me if I had not my eyes, and said there it is in the cellar—I said yes, stepped out in my shirt and saw it burning in the cellar—the man said to me—“Give me a pail and I'll quench it.” I said the people over head would be burnt,—and I must wake them—I called three times, and they did not wake—I then broke in the windows—the fire then was between the fire place and the windows—rushed in to get out my children—the engine came before I got out with my last child—the engine was playing. In the course of the evening there was singing in the back part of the house, on the North side—**M'Vity**, **M'Cafferty**, and **Roach** lived in that part of the house—there was sometimes one voice and sometimes two.

John M'Cafferty—lived in the north wing—knew Crockett so as to pass the time of day—knew him from his having worked on the house—did not know him by name—it was just a quarter past 12 when I received the alarm—[witness describes the fire, &c.]

Michael M'Vity—lived in the house—the north side—heard them holla fire—I got up—looked out—the fire was crossing over towards our windows from the cellar—I saw Crockett at the back door, and he wanted to help me carry my trunk off—I said “No” that we had more help already than we could get along with—I knew Crockett before—after that I saw him helping other folks—there was an engine there when I saw Crockett—and the bell of the engine was ringing.

After Crockett and Russell were committed to jail, Russell disclosed some facts to me, concerning the burning of the store of **Mr Hutchinson** in Tidale street, which led to the arrest of **Tidale**, a distant relative and former accomplice of **Russell**—**Tidale**, in his turn, implicated young Ferguson in the burning of two unfinished buildings in Shawmut street. Ferguson was in consequence arrested, and brought before the Police Court, but, from the absence of all legal testimony, he was discharged. **Tidale** had been in the State Prison, and never having been restored to his oath, could not be permitted to testify—**Tidale** was afterwards tried for setting fire to **Mr Hutchinson's** store, and acquitted, there being no evidence to that point, but Russell, who, though competent, was not a credible witness. An indictment is now pending against **Tidale** for robbing the store, some articles having been found in his session.

MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1835.

EDITOR.

PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

went into the bed room—took up my child, that was sick with the whooping cough—laid her down—came out—trimmed my lamp—and went towards the door to see if all was right, and discovered the fire—waked up my wife to get the children—I was the first person that got the engine—it was engine 20, that is kept just up the street—in East street, near at hand.

Rufus Rice—lived at 42 Essex street—while returning from the fire, just as I got to my door, a man accosted me, and said he had something which he wished to communicate—**Hiram D. Freeman** was the man—I heard what he had to say, and in consequence of what he disclosed we went to inquire for **Col. Amory**, whom I had seen at the fire—I communicated to **Capt. Carleton**, of No 20, that I had important information respecting the fire—**Capt. Carleton** referred me to **Capt. Hammond** the Chief Engineer. **Capt. Hammond**, and **Carleton**, Engineer **Warren**, **Freeman**, myself, and some of No 20's men went to South Boston, and with **Constable Andrews** took Russell and Crockett in bed.

Hiram D. Freeman—I am from Monmouth, in Maine—I came from Bangor by water—I hired with a captain of a schooner to come by the trip—it was near the end of September—we had a long passage—I was discharged from the vessel about the 22d or 23d of October—I shipped to go to the Chesapeake, for **Mr Jackson**, in **Mr Titcomb's** shipping office in Broad street—it was in the fore part of the day that the house was burnt in—the house was burnt that night—I shipped to the South to chop timber, at \$15 a month—after I shipped I was in **Titcomb's** office pretty much all day—in the afternoon **Mr Crockett** came in, and wanted a chance in the same vessel—**Mr Titcomb** told Crockett that **Mr Jackson** had his complement; but he did not know but what **Mr Jackson** would take him, and he would give him an order to go on board the vessel and get lodgings—**Crockett** said I needn't be scared, as they were not going to lead me into any scrape—**Russell** next went up to the wood-pile, and hauled down a stick about the size of my arm—he held it in his hand—**Crockett** and **Russell** then went one side, and whispered together, two rods off. **C.** came back to me, and asked me if I could keep a secret—I told him I thought I could—**C.** then went back to **R.** **Russell**—**Russell** said he might tell—he came back and said he would tell me something if I'd signify I would not tell of it; he then said he was going to give that house a touch, or something of that kind, and wanted to know if I would tell of it; I said it's likely I shall tell of it, but did not say whether I should or should not. **Russell** came up, and **Crockett** spoke out loud, and asked me again if I'd tell of it; I told him I would not; they were speaking of the house we had come out of. **Crockett** said he should like to see the damned Paddies blown to the devil, or something like that.

We then all three started down South several rods, where the ground was quite new [South Cove lands.] **Crockett** said he'd go and touch it, and told **Russell** and me to go and stand by the cooper's shop till he came back—we went up by the cooper's shop, and sat down by a cart, within 8 or 10 feet of the corner of the shop—**Crockett** went towards the house—was gone 10 minutes, and came back within a few rods of where we were, and whistled—**Russell** then whistled—we then went back to the wood-pile, all three of us—they laid down by the wood-pile, and told me to lay down—I did not lay down—I sat down on a piece of wood—**Russell** asked **Crockett** if he thought it would go—**Crockett** said he thought it would—**Russell** asked **Crockett** what there was there to set fire to; **C.** said wait—in a minute you'll see it blaze; **Russell** asked **Crockett** over again, how many shavings there were; **C.** said then, there were four cart-loads; they waited a spell, and it didn't go; and they said they would both go next time. **Russell** said they would take off their shoes. I don't know that they did take them off; both then started—went across in front of the wood-pile, till they came to a building, or shed like—whether it was the cooper's shop, I can't say; one of them stopped at the building, and the other passed on towards the house; I stopped by the wood-pile; they told me to stand there till they came; I remained there 10 or 15 minutes, and then heard a whistle down south; I then looked round—**Russell** was out of sight then; I did not see him again till during the fire; **Crockett** said he should think it damned strange if it did not go then; I remained with **C.**; he told me in a short time I should hear the Paddies screech; in a short time I saw a light that way, and the fire blazed up at the house, and I heard that women and children screeching; one of the Irishmen cried fire; **Crockett** hunched me with his elbow, and said, “See the damned Paddies go it.” I then said to **C.**, “Where, for God's sake, shall I go?” “Go,” says he; “why go to the fire?” I left him then; when they first communicated their intention to me, I meant by saying to them, “It's likely, I shall tell of it,” that I should tell. I said it would jug them; that it would not answer; I think I told them it would be a hanging matter. **Crockett** said they wouldn't find it out; when we separated, I went up Shore street and holla'd fire; **Crockett** went up North from the wood-pile; the wood-pile, is at the bottom of Oliver Place; I holla'd fire, and worked on Engine 20; saw **Russell** at work at the engine; I worked till the fire was put out; I then inquired of a man where I could find the Mayor of the City; he said his son knew; he went to look for his son, and I lost him; I went to the Engine to inquire for the Mayor; a young man said the Engine was kept within about 300 feet of the Mayor's house, but said he could not leave his engine to show me then; I next saw **Mr Rice** going into his house; I told him what I wanted to make known; he told me **Col. Amory** was the proper man for me to see; we went down to the engine; there they said **Mr Hammond** was the man to inform; I saw **Mr Hammond**; we went into a room, and I told him; he said we must find the fellows; we went to the Engine-house, No 20, and got some more men; while going over the bridge, I told **Mr Hammond** that **Crockett** had the matches in his waistcoat pocket, with the order from **Mr Titcomb**; we did not go to the right house first; the 2d house we tried was right; we went in, and I identified **Russell** and **Crockett**, and they were both taken to jail.

Russell was out of sight then; I did not see him again till during the fire; **Crockett** said he should think it damned strange if it did not go then; I remained with **C.**; he told me in a short time I should hear the Paddies screech; in a short time I saw a light that way, and the fire blazed up at the house, and I heard that women and children screeching; one of the Irishmen cried fire; **Crockett** hunched me with his elbow, and said, “See the damned Paddies go it.” I then said to **C.**, “Where, for God's sake, shall I go?” “Go,” says he; “why go to the fire?” I left him then; when they first communicated their intention to me, I meant by saying to them, “It's likely, I shall tell of it,” that I should tell. I said it would jug them; that it would not answer; I think I told them it would be a hanging matter. **Crockett** said they wouldn't find it out; when we separated, I went up Shore street and holla'd fire; **Crockett** went up North from the wood-pile; the wood-pile, is at the bottom of Oliver Place; I holla'd fire, and worked on Engine 20; saw **Russell** at work at the engine; I worked till the fire was put out; I then inquired of a man where I could find the Mayor of the City; he said his son knew; he went to look for his son, and I lost him; I went to the Engine to inquire for the Mayor; a young man said the Engine was kept within about 300 feet of the Mayor's house, but said he could not leave his engine to show me then; I next saw **Mr Rice** going into his house; I told him what I wanted to make known; he told me **Col. Amory** was the proper man for me to see; we went down to the engine; there they said **Mr Hammond** was the man to inform; I saw **Mr Hammond**; we went into a room, and I told him; he said we must find the fellows; we went to the Engine-house, No 20, and got some more men; while going over the bridge, I told **Mr Hammond** that **Crockett** had the matches in his waistcoat pocket, with the order from **Mr Titcomb**; we did not go to the right house first; the 2d house we tried was right; we went in, and I identified **Russell** and **Crockett**, and they were both taken to jail.

I was in Boston about five years ago—came as a cabin boy—I staid in Bangor six days before I sailed for Boston this last time—I've followed farming chiefly, but last season I worked at Millord, in the saw mills—my uncle **Freeman** is chairman of the Selectmen.

Cross-examined—My father and mother died when I was about two years old—I have lived with my uncles, since—I worked in Monmouth with **Captain Jenkins** twice—last season I worked a month—did not stay with him longer because I was told I should not get my pay—he paid for making up a suit of clothes for me—I got the cloth—I was sued for a hat that I took at Orono—some one took my hat from a shelf, & left another in its place, in a store—the clerk advised me to take the one left—I do not know what became of the suit—I never paid for it—I was sued for leaving a man I agreed to live with, and gave him my note—it is not paid—I got a uniform, and it is not paid for yet—I was never arrested for larceny—I was once taken as a witness against a fellow I was with, for house-breaking—I did not know anything about it, & was not ordered to appear as a witness against him—I came to Boston from **Halowell** in the schooner merchant with **Captain Reed**—I was going about the City two or three days before I was discharged—I think I once heard **Capt. Reed** talking about the many fires that had happened, and there was something said about the Mayor's offering a reward—I have no recollection that I ever read the handbill offering a reward for the incendiaries. I never saw **Crockett** till I saw him at **Titcomb's** office—**Crockett** urged me to go to South Boston, so as to be a able to go with him in the morning to see about ship

ing—When **Russell** said he would soon be up to his house, I think he said something about going for bread. At the house that was burnt, there was a woman who had rather bad conduct with **Russell**, considering he was a married man—after we came out, I saw nothing of the woman—after **Crockett** came back from setting fire to the house, the second time, he told me that **Russell** was out there with that woman, and he thought it was a damned shame, as he had a wife at home. It was only by **Crockett's** saying this that I knew which of them it was that stopped at the shed, and that it was **Crockett** that I saw pass over to the street. I did not believe **Crockett** at first, when he came back the second time—I thought then they were making a fool of me—One reason I did not go away was, that **Russell** had a large stick under his coat—he did not use the stick in any threatening attitude—I did not think it best to raise an alarm—I don't know that I can flag both **Crockett** and **Russell** together—I thought **Mr Crockett**, from his talk, was considerable smart—when I said “where for God's sake shall I go,” I was frightened—I thought I had got into a bad scrape.

John Hammond—Chief Engineer of the Fire Department—I should think I arrived at the fire about 19 or 20 minutes after 12—the fire was raging considerable—and several engines there—No 20 was there—the fire was subdued before the house was entirely burnt—when the fire was about got under, **Mr Rice** came to me and introduced **Freeman**, and said **Freeman** knew who set the house on fire—I heard **Freeman's** story—told him he need not go into particulars—I took **Freeman**, **Mr Warren**, **Dr Newell**, and **Carleton**, members of the Fire Department to South Boston—on the way, **Freeman** told me to look in **Crockett's** pocket for matches—and also for an order—**Freeman** did not hit upon the right house first—he then went through a passage, and said that was the house—we knocked, and a man told us, **Russell** lived in the other part of the house—we found **Russell** in bed, in the lower part, and **Crockett** in bed up stairs—found the matches in **Crockett's** vest pocket, and a piece of sand paper—the paper is said to be used to ignite the matches—found the order of **Mr Titcomb** there also. I tied **Crockett**, and ordered **Russell** to be tied—they were taken to jail—we took **Freeman** back to jail with us, and he was kept there to be a witness—**Crockett** said he had been at the fire—**Freeman** rather declined going into the house till he was dressed up in a fireman's cap—he seemed afraid they might have arms in the house, and knew him. About a week before the fire, **Dr Newell** and myself looked at the house that was burnt—it contained from 19 to 20 families, and from 100 to 120 individuals—we thought it an unsafe house—it was of wood, and could hardly be said to be built—it was merely lightly put together. **Freeman** told me the same story substantially, as he did at the Police Court—he made a fuller statement at the Court.

Thomas B. Warren—an assistant engineer, and lives in South Boston—**Captain Hammond** said to me, he had a man who could tell who set the fire—I said, that's the very thing we want to know—**Capt. Hammond** told **Freeman** to make a short story of it—Disguised **Freeman** as a fireman—I then started ahead, and told **Hammond** I'd go and call **Constable Andrews**. **Freeman** said he could not tell where to find the house exactly, as he had only been there once—he said he came out of an alley—I then told him, I knew the house.

Joseph Carleton—Foreman of No 20—introduced

Mr Rice and **Freeman** to **Capt. Hammond**—in going over to South Boston conversed with **Freeman**—he seemed anxious to know whether he could be harmed

—I told him he was in no danger, and perhaps he might get the reward—I do not remember whether he knew there had been any reward offered, or not. He said he did not expect, or wish any reward—that he had told because he thought it was his duty. [Arrest as before.]

William Andrews—made—arrested—**Crockett** in an upper room—he was sleeping on a straw bed on the floor—his coat was wet, and his pajamas more so—he said he had been at the fire—so did **Russell**—**Crockett** acted, as I have known people act, when they have pretended to be asleep, when I've been after them.

John M. Salmon—lived in Short street, near the South cove, about 40 rods—was alarmed

after his character was not good—I never had any controversy with him—I told him he had not done as he ought by me—when he came to get employ of me the second time, I said he might, if he'd behave as a young man ought to do—I thought, as he had arrived to years of maturity, he would quit his boyish conduct—we used to call him Dexter—as I learn the alphabet, D stands for Dexter—my expenses and loss of time are to be paid—I'm a farmer, and work at tanning, and keep a tavern, and trade in cattle and other things some.

Henry A. Norris—formerly lived in Monmouth—as long ago as 1830, Freeman's reputation was questionable, but as good as some of his neighbors, but could not say it was as good as most of them—I believe it was in 1830, I noticed him particularly—there was considerable talk about him the time a dwelling house was broken open—he might have been 18 years of age then.

Samuel B. Marston have known Freeman since he was considerable of a man, say three years—have heard it stated that his character was not very good—I have heard that he did not stand by his bargains in trade—I know nothing more in particular, other than that—I knew Capt Judkins—I knew nothing contrary to his character, but what it is fair.

Franklin O. Welsh—tends a store in the city—lived in Monmouth four years ago—knew Freeman there—used to meet him in the street—his character from general report was that of idle and indolent—as to his character for truth, I can't say—it was not so good as young men's generally—I think he was about 16—his being connected with breaking open a dwelling house led to a general talk about his character.

Emery Welsh, brother of preceding witness—Freeman's character for truth and veracity, I should think, was not any better than it should be—his character was not so good as some.

S. Niles—belongs to Bangor—have been acquainted with Crockett a little more than three years—never heard any thing against his character, except that he used to take too much liquor—his disposition appeared to be good—some people used to think him simple—I should think he was not a man of courage—was sort of a harmless man.

George Carpenter—knew Crockett in Penobscot County—he worked about the mills about fourteen months—never heard any thing against him—he was rather a simple man—rather an inoffensive man—and rather cowardly—subject to habits of intemperance, but tolerably attentive to his business.

The preceding was all the evidence offered in behalf of the Prisoner. Mr. Rice was recalled by the Government to testify to a conversation between Freeman and Mr. Carleton, Foreman of No. 20.

Rufus Rice—the Foreman of No. 20, told Freeman he need be under no apprehension—Freeman said he expected no reward, but thought it to be his duty to give the information—Freeman did not say he had heard of any reward.

Flavel Case, Captain of the City Watch, was then called to corroborate Freeman, whose credibility had been attacked. Messrs. Winthrop and Blake opposed his examination, because Captain Case had been sitting in the Court House during the examination of some of the preceding witnesses, contrary to the order of the Court, excluding all witnesses from the Court, excepting the one under examination. The Court overruled the objection, because Captain Case had not been present during the examination of any witness who had testified upon the point that he was to be interrogated on, and he accordingly took the stand:—

Flavel Case—I went to the jail to see Russell, having heard that he had formerly been one of the City Watch; I saw Crockett; he said he was at the wood-pile a few minutes before the fire, with Russell and Freeman; I asked him how he happened to be in Freeman's company on the day of the fire; Crockett then narrated the story of his going to the shipping office, and to South Boston, and going into the house that was burnt, and from there to the wood-pile; he did not explain why they were at the wood-pile, but said they were there a few minutes before the fire; he said he was there a few minutes before the fire; he said he did not set the fire, and did not know any thing about it.

The closing arguments of the respective counsel commenced on Thursday morning, and, in the language of Chief Justice Shaw, "the whole contest or struggle was, whether Freeman were, or were not entitled to belief." His Honor, in the charge to the jury, confined himself strictly to the mere declaring of the law upon the points raised in the trial. The jury, after being out two hours, returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

On Friday morning, Crockett's accomplice, STEPHEN RUSSELL, was put on trial, and the following gentlemen were impaneled as Jurors to try the case:

William W. Stone, foreman; Thomas Barnes, Alvan Drake, Romulus Emerson, Jefferson C. Farrar, James Garfield, Ira Gibbs, Thomas Godard, Ebenezer Kenfield, Cotton Thayer, Joseph Wheeler, and Stillman Willis.

The testimony against Russell was substantially the same as that given against Crockett, with the addition of Russell's own admissions to Chief Engineer Hammond, Captain Case, and Constables Shute and Andrews. To Mr. Hammond, Russell stated, that he ought to have gone and complained against Crockett, and then he should have got clear himself." To Capt. Case he said, he had been with Freeman and Crockett in M'Vity's house, and was also at the wood-pile, but that he knew nothing about setting the house on fire, or that any one intended to do it. Russell also told Captain Case, that he did not hear Crockett tell Freeman about it, because he went up to the wood-pile to speak to him, and left Russell standing off at a little distance. To Constable Shute, he said he was with Crockett, but when Crockett touched the fire, he was a little ways from him; and that Crockett told him he had touched it. To Andrews, he said he was with Crockett the whole time, but that he did not set the fire, but had no doubt that Crockett did set the fire. He told Andrews that he was very sorry he had got into the difficulty, and was a damned fool for not complaining of others, and saved himself.

Freeman disclosed some facts, not important, which he did not allude to, in the first trial, and a great number of incidental, but immaterial circumstances, corroborating Freeman, were elicited from the other witnesses, that were not brought out on Crockett's trial—such as the misunderstanding in M'Vity's house, &c. Mr. John M. Salmon, too, who saw Russell at the fire, said on his trial, that he heard him telling half a dozen men, that he saw the fire when there were only some shavings burning in the cellar.

The defense was opened by John Codman, Esq., in a feeling and learned argument, and was closed by Hon. Rufus Choate, who admitted that Freeman had testified truly against Crockett, and that his evidence had justly handed him over to the gallows; but he contended, that Freeman had intentionally misrepresented and invented the facts which pressed against Russell; and argued, that Russell and Freeman were both precisely in the same predicament, and were equally and clearly guilty of a *misprision of felony*, but not of the crime charged in the indictment. Mr. Choate, in support of this position, relied strongly on the fact stated by Crockett to Freeman, (and confessed by Russell to his counsel) that he was criminally associated with the "strange woman," by the Cooper's shop, at the time Crockett fired the building. Mr. Choate reminded the jury, that though they might not convict Russell, yet he would not be returned to the bosom of the community, but must inevitably be shut up in the State Prison for the minor offence of which he had been guilty.

One may safely pronounce an opinion, like King James, against both parties; and, like Mr. Clay, admit the purity of their motives. REIS EFFENDI.

We have before us a few sheets of the forthcoming number of the American Monthly Magazine for January, from which we shall make some extracts in a day or two—so soon as we can get the Reports of the War and Navy Departments off our hands.

* See Freeman's testimony, 4th paragraph.

† See Freeman's testimony in his cross-examination.

Austin, Attorney General—relied upon the clandestine movements of Russell and Crockett throughout the whole evening and night—the secret manner in which they left South Boston, and Russell's inquiry for Crockett at M'Vity's, at the very moment he knew Crockett was at the door—and almost every other circumstance in the case, as proving an original agreement to set the building in a blaze.

His Honor JUDGE WILD charged the jury very fully upon the law respecting aiding, abetting, and consenting to a felony, and instructed them distinctly, that if they considered the fact established, that Russell, after he started to accompany Crockett in his second attempt to fire the house, abandoned Crockett to consort with the woman, then he must, according to law, be considered as having ceased to aid and abet Crockett in the commission of the crime charged, but His Honor at the same time adverted to the imperfect character of the testimony upon that point.

The jury retired at 20 minutes after 6, last evening, and at a quarter before 9, returned with a verdict of GUILTY, and a recommendation to mercy.

Erratum.—In Freeman's testimony, 4th column, 10th line from the bottom, for "Hallowell," read Bangor.

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1835.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, December 15, 1835.

The Senate re-elected their old officers to-day, without opposition, I understand, from sergeant down to privates.

The subject of admitting Michigan into the Union came up in a questionable shape, Mr. Clay opposing, Col. Benton supporting the measure. The debate will be resumed to-morrow. No Chaplain is yet elected.

The House spent the day in electing their Sergeant-at-Arms—Dorsey, of Frederick County, Maryland. On the first ballot, there were twenty candidates, and one blank; some nominations were made afterwards, and more than half a score dropped, when they had fought five rounds with the ballot-box, at which time I left the ring, it being 3 o'clock. The two leading pluggists then, were Dorsey and Pease; the latter a page of the House, nineteen years of age only, supported by the whigs; the former a yeoman of fifty, brother-in-law of Mr. Thomas, the member from Maryland, supported by the democrats. The vote of Dorsey had increased from 20 to 71; that of Pease from 34 to 79.—On the sixth ballot, Dorsey had 110, 111 being necessary to a choice; on the next, he had 124, and was elected.

A Resolution was offered to choose the door-keeper and assistant, Carr and Hunter, but a division being moved, it was not passed. The House then adjourned. News is anxiously and daily expected from France. The electoral victory in Mississippi is yet claimed by both parties.

REIS EFFENDI.

Washington, December 16, 1835.

The Senate proceeded in the choice of their Standing Committees to-day, carrying all before them by whig majorities of 25 to 17, till they came to the Committee of Commerce, of which, by mistake, Dr. Linn of Mo., was elected a member, instead of Mr. Wright; whereupon Mr. Clay, discovering that he was rowed up Salt River, though he had an entire fresh water committee, moved and carried an adjournment, that he might shuffle and cut again, as the cards ran wrong.

The House devoted the day to receiving petitions, &c. on various subjects. One was presented by Mr. Fairfield from citizens of Maine, for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. A motion to lay it on the table was carried by a vote of 180 to 31. A motion to print, made and supported by Mr. Slade in a short speech, on which he was called to order for intrenching on the merits, was negatived by a large majority, almost equal to that by which it was laid on the table.

Mr. Adams, together with other Northern and some Southern and Western members, voted in the negative on the first motion; as he wished the subject, I understand, referred to a committee, that they might report on it;—thinking this the best mode of putting this exciting subject to rest. Mr. A. I am told, has not changed his former views, and they are too well known to require repetition. He has considered, I believe, that this question ought not to be debated in Congress.—

When he declines a subject, who fearlessly approaches all, others may wisely follow his example.

The Colonization Society held their annual meeting in the Representative Hall, before a crowded and brilliant audience. I never saw the Hall exhibit a more dazzling *parterre* of beauty. A number of gentlemen explained their views on the subject of Colonization, but the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the Society, was the only one who seemed to be entire master of it. He made a most powerful and thrilling speech, which found a response in every bosom. He ranks among the first and most eloquent orators. His voice is all melody; his enunciation distinct; his manner graceful, earnest and emphatic; his language choice, his periods polished, his arguments lucid, and his conclusions forcible and just.

He was followed by Mr. Clay, the President of the Society, in a short speech, denouncing the atrocities caused by the Abolitionists, but admitting the purity of their motives! I see no way for them but to plead insanity! He assumed that they had no right to discuss the subject; because discussion implies the right of deliberation; and deliberation the right of decision,—which he categorically denied.

I shall not stop to untie the knot of this sophistry—but cut it. The Constitution guarantees the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press; and when this is abolished, Mr. Clay's argument may hold good;—not till then.

I disclaim all intention of entering into a discussion on this subject; though I do not see why the Abolitionists of the North have not at least a good right to discuss it, as the Grand Juries of the South have to find bills of indictment against them; or Southern Governors to require Northern ones to surrender them up in the name of justice, to the gibbet.

One may safely pronounce an opinion, like King James, against both parties; and, like Mr. Clay, admit the purity of their motives. REIS EFFENDI.

We have before us a few sheets of the forthcoming number of the American Monthly Magazine for January, from which we shall make some extracts in a day or two—so soon as we can get the Reports of the War and Navy Departments off our hands.

ITEMS IN RELATION TO THE NEW YORK FIRE. All the newspapers whose offices were burned or deranged by the fire, have re-commenced their issues—these are the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Gazette*, the *Daily Advertiser* and the *American*.

The principal part of the stock of Arthur Tappan & Co. was saved by the blacks, who were, with difficulty, prevented from entering the store after the upper story was in flames. This firm hired a new store at midnight, and by five o'clock in the morning their goods were safely deposited in it. Early on Thursday, while the fire was yet raging, they contracted for the immediate re-building of their own store, so that in about twelve hours after they were burned out, they had all their arrangements made for repairing the damage.

A single store, belonging to a Mr. Benson, stands erect amidst the ruins—it is thoroughly fire proof, with walls 16 inches thick.

The Merchants' Exchange has been removed to the Mechanics' Exchange, in Broad street—until the Exchange Company can build a new edifice.

At a meeting of Merchants it was resolved to form a Mutual Insurance Company, and measures were taken to carry the resolution into immediate effect. Incipient measures were also taken towards petitioning Congress for an extension of time on Custom House bonds, and towards the procuring of loans of money, to counteract as far as possible, the immediate effect of so great a loss of property, on the money market. A deputation of 12 merchants, with the Mayor at their head, is to be sent to Washington to bring the subject to the attention of Congress. It is intended also to petition the Legislature to authorize the Safety Fund Banks, under certain circumstances, to extend their loans beyond the limit now fixed, of twice and a half their capitals.

More than four hundred vagrants, having stolen property in their possession to the amount of \$10,000, had been taken to the Police Office up to Friday night. The number of buildings destroyed is estimated as follows:—

Water street 26; Pearl street 79; South street 37; Water street 76; Front street 80; Hanover street 16; Exchange Place 62; Exchange street 31; William street 44; Old slip 33; Coenties slip 16; Stone street 60; Hanover square 3; Beaver street 23; Governor's lane 20; Jones' lane 10; Cuyler's alley 20; Mill street 38.—Total, 674.

The loss in goods, &c. is not so great as at first supposed, and it is thought the insurance offices will pay much better than first anticipated. The entire loss, it is believed, will not exceed \$18,000,000, exclusive of real estate. Twenty-two of the twenty-six Insurance Companies are ascertained to be insolvent, in consequence of the fire, the average dividends of which will not exceed fifty per cent.—losing of course all their capitals as well as earnings. A great portion of the actual loss will, it is said, fall upon the Lyons and other French manufacturers, to whom an immense amount of the property destroyed belonged, being sent to New York on consignment merely.

The light of the fire was seen on the Hudson river 45 miles from the city, and also at New Haven, which is EIGHTY FOUR miles distant.

The office of the Journal of Commerce was saved by pouring several hogheads of wine-vinegar, and a few buckets of water upon the exposed part. By this onefeat with water pails and dippers, says the Journal, we have no doubt that at least a million of dollars was saved from destruction; since, if our printing office had gone, nothing could have arrested the progress of the flames until they had reached Broad street.

A merchant who felt so secure that he had made no removal of his goods, was waited upon in the street by General Swift, who addressed him thus—"Mr P.—, I am directed by his honor the mayor to request the key of your store, which I am going to blow up."

The merchant, without the slightest hesitation, placed it in his hands, with this reply—"There it is, sir;—and I am less than fifteen minutes his store and property, worth perhaps fifty thousand dollars, were in ruins.

The Havre Packet has postponed her sailing for the purpose of enabling the merchants to withdraw the letters containing remittances.

Among the ruins of the Exchange, the Jersey Little Falls Co. dug out their iron chest, containing \$23,000 in bills—all secure.

The Banks have had a meeting, and have agreed to grant every facility to the community in their power. It was rumored that the U. S. Branch Bank had received orders to extend its loans ten millions of dollars.

All the engines from Brooklyn were present, and two from Newark, N. J.—the latter came in on the Railroad.

It is believed a larger amount of property belonging to Salem has been destroyed by this fire, than by all the fires which have taken place in the town, since its settlement.

Mr. Stephen Whitney had just built 24 stores, at an expense of \$10,000 each; all were levelled with the ground, and no insurance.

The Insurance offices in State street lose from 100,000 to \$120,000. The Manufacturer's office loses \$50,000, the Franklin 20,000, Merchants 12,000, National 10,000. The Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Lowell, lose \$25,000—Hamilton 15,000.

P. S.—The New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday evening states that the United States Insurance Company have a large surplus over their liabilities, and that the City Fire Insurance have not lost more than half their capital (300,000)—both companies have resumed business. The North River, Greenwich and Bowery offices also maintain their standing.

When the news of the fire reached Philadelphia, a public meeting was immediately held, and 1000 firemen volunteered to go to the assistance of their New York brethren—five companies—all that could find means of conveyance—arrived in New York on Saturday morning.

John Reeve having disgusted the New York public by his vulgarity, some of the papers are endeavoring to pull him back into favor. The Sun has suffered its rays to fall upon him, but there is not healing enough in its beams to cure Jack's wounds.

The Eastport Sentinel, in landing its own town, says—"we have the most fog, the warmest winters, the coolest summers, the best potatoes, the *fastest packets*, and catch the most fish, of any town in the State of Maine."

THE TRIAL OF CROCKETT may be found upon our First Page.

Thursday's *Washington Globe* complains of the irregularity of the carrying of newspapers, and states that the cause has been ascertained to be that they have been separated from the letter bags, in order to expedite the mails over bad roads. The article contains the following paragraph:—"This arrangement has been made without the authority of the Department, and will not be tolerated. The contractors are paid a heavy price to bring the whole mail promptly, and a faithful performance will be exacted of them. An agent has been instructed to pass along the line, and see that the irregularities are corrected."

A narrow escape from fire.—The large three-story brick block in Concord, N. H., known as Hill's Building, came very near being destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening last. The fire commenced in the garret, from a defect in the chimney, and was blazing to the roof when discovered—two clerks in the building made their way through the smoke and flame, and succeeded in extinguishing the latter. The Patriot says—

"A delay of five minutes in making the discovery, or any want of the most prompt and judicious measures after the discovery was made, would have been fatal. The system becomes exhausted in summer especially, the system becomes exhausted by labor and needs refreshment before that hour; that it hardly belongs to human nature necessarily to resist *natural demands*, and that in too many cases it is to be feared the exhaustion thus produced is sought to be relieved by those false stimulants, which not only mock the appetite, but derange and enfeeble the organs of digestion, and leave a spurious craving for more real food than is good for the system."

2d. Resolved.—That in view of the foregoing principles, and for a better division of time, we will for ourselves, and endeavor to persuade those in our employ to adopt the same, fix the hours of labor at twelve o'clock.

3d. Resolved.—That the bell will forthwith petition the Mayor and Aldermen, that the hours of labor are now rung at one o'clock.

4th. Resolved.—That the proceedings of the meeting be published in all the newspapers of the city—that they also be recorded in a book to be kept by the Chairman of this meeting, and that all master mechanics in Boston be requested to subscribe to the same.

Your committee are aware that much more might

Aug. 10th at half past 11, bark Minerva, and a ship, unknown, whalers. Sloop Dec 15, lat 33° S, lon 38° 40' W, ship Wm Byrnes, Mazatlan, for New York. Nov. 1st at 12:35 S, saw an Am. sloop of War Oct 23d, lat 35° 10' S, lon 37°, spoke ship Mary & George, 750 tons in E. Japan—no oil.

Brig. Arctic, Hudson, Captain 4th inst. Left brigs Saco, Perkins & Co's. Sublime, Frost, m, dsch. Billings, White, Boston 31st. Sailed to co-ships Peoyer, and Pocasset, for Boston, and parted 7th, off Cape Niedia Mode.

Brig Curtis, Merrimac, Syria 1st inst. Left brigs Dawn, and Atlantic, frozen in— latter reporting damages sustained on the passage down.

Brig Waukeen, Ryder, Alexandria.

Ship Wyoming, Mathews, Philadelphia.

CLEARED.

Ships Annawan, Rutherford, Savannah; Hull, Knox, Charles-ton; brigs Triumph, Wright, Aus Gaves; Mentor, Carr, Havanna; Vesta, Jenkins, Baltimore; sch. Rachel, Loomer, Pensacola; ships Theotis, Robbins, and Atalanta, Churchill, Plymouth.

At Hyannis on Saturday morning last, enclosed in the ice, brig Esther, Newcomb, from Alexandria; schs Pequot, and Mail, in a pack supposed the Hudson, in New York—for Boston.

A slip from the office of the Barnstable Patriot, mentions that a sch went ashore at Truro, on Wednesday night last, and every person on board perished. Three bodies from the wreck have since been picked up on the beach. Owing to the ice round the vessel, no one has been able to ascertain her name and destination. A few timbers and the masts are all that can be seen from the shore.

PHILADELPHIA Dec 16—cleared Margaret, Harris, Rio Janeiro; Union, Turley, St. Thomas.

BALTIMORE, Dec 16—cleared St Peter, Nickerson, Rotterdam.

A brig supposed a Boston packet, at anchor off the Boston.

17—ar. North, Quincy, Rio Hache; Patapsco, Boston.

CHARLESTON, Dec 16—cleared Montezuma, Barr, Liver-pool, &c., Harding, Boston. In the offing, Chief, Elbridge, far down.

SAVANNAH Dec 8—cleared Celia, Knight, Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 2—ar. Mary Ann, Childs, Boston; Sarah Ann, Alley, Dodge, Turks Island. Cid Ellsworth, Boston.

4th

FOR HAVANA.

On Saturday, 26th Inst.

The A. L. coppered ship MOREA, William Cushing, master, will sail as above. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to

DAN'L DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

Shippers are requested to send receipts with their goods.

dec 14

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.

The fast sailing copper fastened Ship HARRIET, J. Strout, master, having most of her freight enga- ged, and on board, will receive light freight at Indian wharf till Wednesday next, and can be sent to sea without further delay.

S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk street.

421 is3sp

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

A good copperfastened and coppered Brig, of 230 tons—carries 3200 barrels—coppered 11 months since—well found, and can be sent to sea without any expense.—Apply to

DAN'L DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

623 is1f

FOR SALE OR FREIGHT.

A superior new first class BARK, of \$15 tons.

For terms, apply to DAN'L DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

n14 is2sp

VESSELS WANTED.

Four first rate low deck vessels to proceed to Canada and load for Boston—apply to S. R. Allen, 110 Milk st.

is4sp

FOR SALE.

A Hull of a new Ship, built in this vicinity, ready to receive her rigging, of 340 tons—built of white oak, in a thorough and substantial manner—apply to

DAN'L DESHON, No 6 Long wharf.

is1f

WANTED.

2 first rate Vessels from 60 to 90 tons, to draw 7 ft. 9 inches when loaded, to take a cargo from a Southern port to New York—immediate application is required to DAN'L DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

37

FOR SALE.

The hull of a new copper fastened Ship, in this neighborhood—124 feet long—29 feet beam—31 feet lower hold, and 7 feet from decks—built of good materials by a first rate workman—apply to DAN'L DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

623 is1f

FOR SALE.

A new copper fastened BRIG, built all of white oak, 224 feet beam, 104 feet hollow, built and hewed, will carry well and sail very fast—apply to

DAN'L DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

is1f

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A first rate vessel to load at Wilmington, for Baltimore—apply to DAN'L DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

d12

TO LET.

The Store now occupied by Wibber Herding as a Grocery, on the corner of 4th and Turnpike streets, South Boston—an excellent stand for a grocery—Inquire of H. MONTGOMERY.

episw—d19

ROOMS.

Two Rooms, with or without being furnished, pleasantly situated, No 45, corner of Merchants' Row and Blackstone street. Inquire at the house of B. WOOD, 24, No 33 Fanueil Hall Market.

dec 19 episw

FOR SALE.

A first rate new brick House, on Hanover street, having every convenience for a genteel residence, half or three fourths of the purchase can lay on mortgage for number of years. Apply to CHAS. WADE, corner of Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank.

d22 t1f

WANTED.

Wanted to hire a House near the centre of the city, containing 2 parlors and 6 chambers, with necessary conveniences—apply to CHARLES WADE, corner of Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank.

dec 22

FOR SALE.

A new brick House, in Henneman's Lane, having every convenience for a private family. Half the purchase money can lay on mortgage four years—apply to CHARLES WADE, corner of Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank.

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FOR SALE.

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BOSTON AND HARTFORD PACKETS.

The Regular Line of Packets between the above cities, will consist of the following vessels:

SCHIFFER ANN, - - - Captain in Flower,
CHINA, - - - Churchill,
LYDIA, - - - Mills,
MARY, - - - Hall,
ECHO, - - - Goodspeed.

These vessels are of the first class, and built expressly for the trade. The captains have been long engaged in the business, and are experienced pilots. Every exertion will be made to ensure despatch and reliability. Line worthy of patronage. It is intended, to sail from Boston, every Saturday morning, Saturday evening, the head of Central wharf, south side, and sail from Hartford every Wednesday. For terms of freight apply to JOSHUA SEARS, No 14 Long wharf, HARTSHORN & ELLIS, No 7 Central wharf, or the Captain, on board, head of said wharf, south side, and in Hartford to THOMAS R. BRUCE & CO. 127

CONANT, THAYER & CO., No 55 Washington street, are now opening a full and complete assortment of **BROADCLOTHES, CASSIMERES, HABIT CLOTHES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.**

Consisting in part of 150 PIECES EXTRA FINE London and French BROADCLOTHES; colors consist of Blacks, Dark Blues, Adelaises, Mulberries, Russell Browns, Claretts, Polish and other Greens, &c. &c. — warranted first rate Woollen Dyes.

425 PIECES MEDIUM, LOW-PRICED AND CHEAP CLOTHES,

Of English, German and American manufacture; among which may be found every description of Color and Mixture.

275 PIECES LONDON AND AMERICAN CASSIMERES.

Of Extra Super, Medium and Low-priced qualities.—Colors—Blacks, Blues, Drabs, Sage, Lavender, slate, Browns, Olives, Greens, and Oxford Steel, Coronation and French Grey Mixtures.

50 PIECES HABIT AND LADIES BROAD-CLOTHES, (just imported.)

Comprising all the most fashionable Colors and Shades.

A superior assortment of **VESTINGS, viz: Satin, Flannel, Marseilles, Light and Dark Merino, Valencia, Moline, Mole-skin, &c. &c.**

—ALSO—

A great variety of Coarse CLOTHES, for Coatings; PETER-SHAMS, some very fine; LION SKINS; KERSEYS; Striped and Mix'd SATINETTS; LYONS VELVETS, and a complete assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—all of which will be offered at Low prices for Cash. 812

BROADCLOTHES, CASSIMERES, HABIT CLOTHES, SATINETTS AND VESTINGS.—LYMAN & GASKELL, No 61 Washington street, (near Court street,) is now opening an extensive assortment of English, American and French Broadclothes—consisting of the most fashionable colors, and superfine, middling and low priced qualities.

English and American Cassimeres, some of which are very fine.

Also—Ladies' Cloths, of the most fashionable shades for Cloaks and Habits—together with a great assortment of Satin, Valencia, Merino and Marseilles Vests—super fine and low priced Silk Caps—Coat and Pantaloons Trimmings—Cravats, Gloves, &c.

All of which will be offered as low as at any other cloth store in the city—which his friends and the public generally are respectively invited to examine. 823

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT. The undersigned having been appointed agents for the STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, to collect contributions for the Washington National Monument Society, respectfully give notice, that they are making the necessary arrangements to prosecute their Agency, and will be prepared shortly to call on the Citizens of Boston, to receive what they may be disposed to give towards erecting (at the seat of the General Government,) a splendid Monument to the memory of Washington.

Details of the plan of the Society's operations will soon be made public. One notice will also be given of the appointment of Sub-agents in the county towns. LIGHT & HORTON, 1 Cornhill, Boston. 817

HARDWARE, NAILS AND HOLLOWWARE.

RICE & LIVING, Nos 51 Kihly and 72, 89 & 34 Water street, have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, a very extensive assortment of

SHIFFIELD & BIRMINGHAM HARDWARE, adapted to the Fall Trade, consisting in part of the following—

Cast Steel Knives and Forks Composition & DOCTORS; Pen, Pocket, Steel London Emery.

Sheath Knives Brass Kettles

et cetera; KNIVES. Drawn Nails

Sad Irons

Anvils and Vices

Iron and Brass Wire

Trice Chains

Hatter Chains

Knob, Mortice, Trunk, Chest, LOCKS

Till, Cupboard, Closet & Gun

Gun Flints

Curry Combs

Trays

Boilers and Tea Kettles

Stew and Sauce Pans

Steelyards

Spacelocks

Iron, Plated, & Britannia SPOONS

Tea & Table

Hanway's James' WOOPSCREWS

Woolsey's

Cast Steel Pit, SAW'S

Cross Cut, Hand, SAW'S

Fits, all kinds

Chisel and Gouges

Pewter Irons

Hemming & Son's Needles

Bundle and Pound Pins

Satin, Tea and Bread Trays

Brass Goods, all kinds

Spike and Nail Gimblets

Shoe Thread

Box Rules

Iron Compases

Nortolk, Bright, LATCHES

Beaded & Brass LATCHES

Bronze and Leather STOCKS

Cap Wire, Nos 4 5 6

Braces and Bits

Awls and Tacks

Iron and Steel SQUARES

Brass and Copper WARMING

Tenter Hooks and RIVETS

They have also our hand of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE

Casks Cut Nails

Manure Forks

Cinder Bars

Iron Hods and Scops

Iron Plain do Backstrap

Caststeel & SHOVELS

Spades

Gouge Necked, Hoes

Cast Steel

Sieves

Combs, of all kinds

Coffee Mills

Percussion Caps

Cordage, all kinds

Brass and LAMPS

Quills and Ink

Writing Paper

Whip Lashes

Bonnet Paper

Razor Straps

Bellows

Silver Pencil Cases

Brass Andirons

Wm Rowland's

Philadelphia Mills

and Cross Cut

44

BOSTON ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 2 Amory Hall.

(Corner of Washington and West streets.)

MESSRS. RICHARDSON & STRATTON, having associated themselves in business, for the purpose of instruction in Penmanship, Book Keeping and Arithmetic, beg leave to offer the citizens of Boston and the public generally a prospectus of the course pursued by them.

PENMANSHIP.

Messrs Richardson & Stratton, are so well known to the Boston public, as teachers of Penmanship, and have taught that art with so much success in this city, that it will perhaps be unnecessary to say anything further of their system of instruction, the merits of which are so universally acknowledged. For the information, however, of persons who reside at a distance, and may be desirous of being taught the above branches, they beg leave to add, that the system is simple and natural, and will readily remove that stiffness of the arm and fingers which is so embarrassing, and which other professors have heretofore almost entirely failed to accomplish.

BOOK-KEEPING.

In the department of Book-Keeping, Messrs. R. & S. have had much personal experience, and have also derived valuable information from several eminent professors of this city, which enables them to combine the elementary instruction of the master, with the practical improvement of the art. They propose to initiate young gentlemen, who are about entering upon Commercial Business, not to teach merchants. They do not pretend to have made any new *inventions* or *discoveries*, but will, in all cases follow the most approved precedents of mercantile experience, and give their pupils such practice, as will enable them, when they arrive at the Counting house, to transact business with *precision* and *despatch*.

In the above branches may be known by application at the office, in session morning, afternoon and evening.

REferences—Rev W. S. Crosswell—Hon. H. G. Oins—Rev. Dr Sharp—Rev Charles E. Barnard—Rev Dr. Tuckerman—Joseph V. Bacon, Esq—G. F. Thayer, Esq—Rev J. J. Janeway, D. D.—Rev. Dr. Bishop Brownell—Hon. Thomas Day, Sec. St. Con—Isaac P. Townsend, Esq—Messrs Holmes & Homer.

43

These vessels are of the first class, and built expressly for the trade. The captains have been long engaged in the business, and are experienced pilots. Every exertion will be made to ensure despatch and reliability. Line worthy of patronage. It is intended, to sail from Boston, every Saturday morning, Saturday evening, the head of Central wharf, south side, and sail from Hartford every Wednesday. For terms of freight apply to JOSHUA SEARS, No 14 Long wharf, HARTSHORN & ELLIS, No 7 Central wharf, or the Captain, on board, head of said wharf, south side, and in Hartford to THOMAS R. BRUCE & CO. 127

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